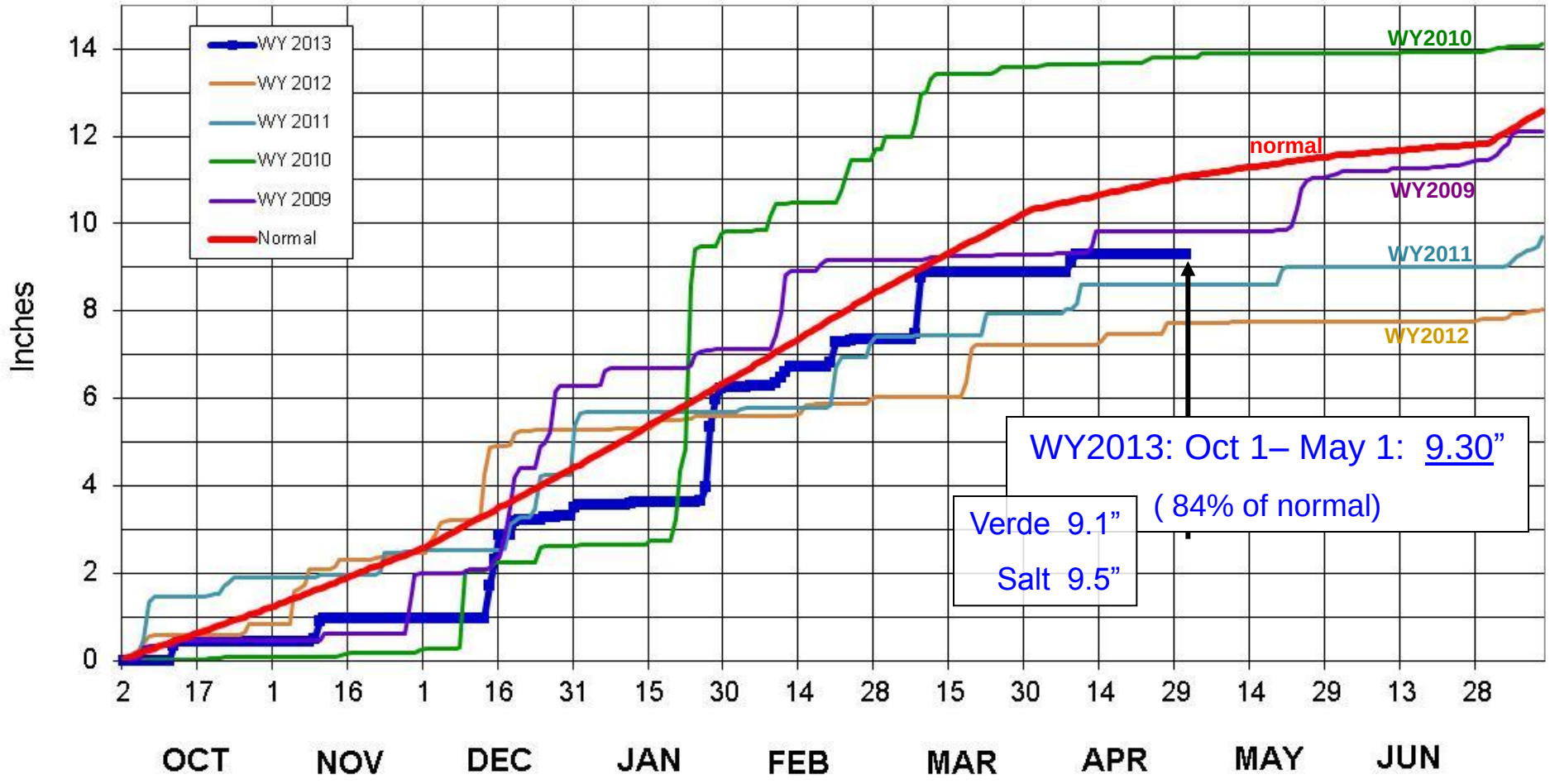
Winter Recap

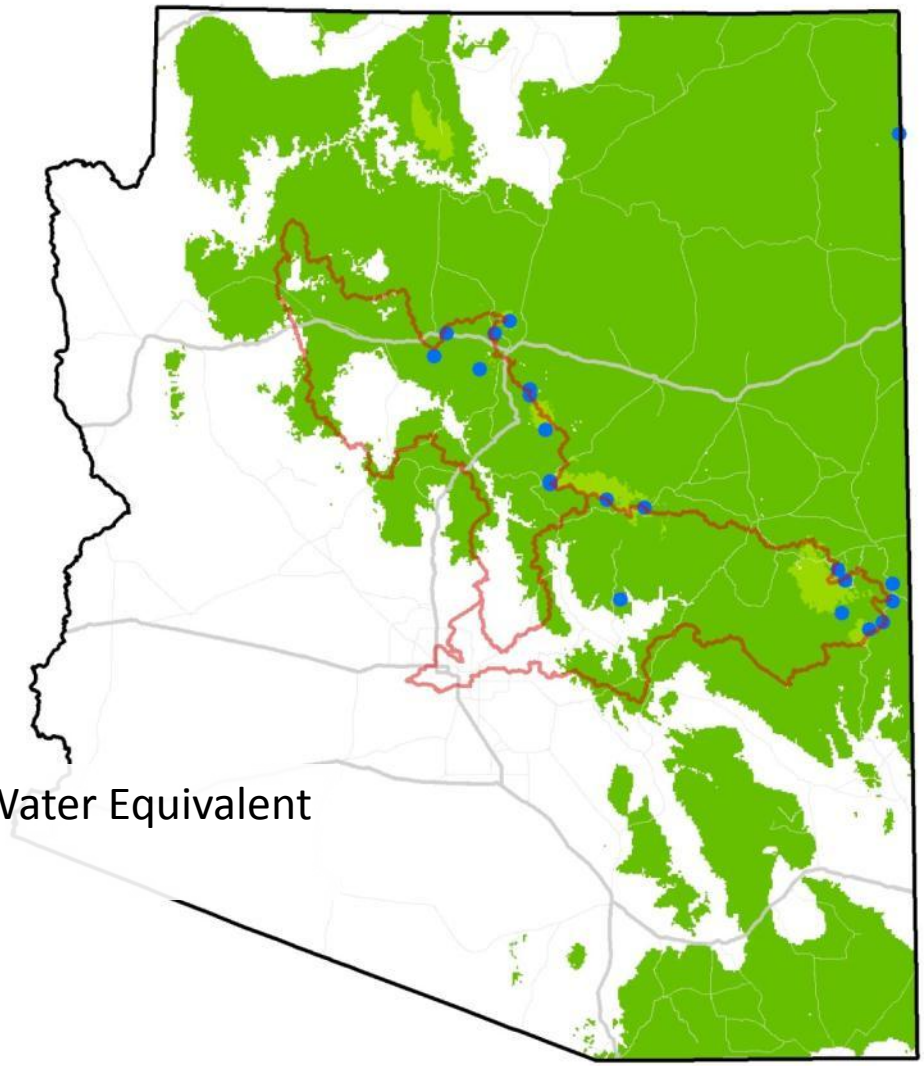
Charlie Ester
Manager, Water Resource Operations
May 20, 2013

Cumulative Watershed Precipitation
FALL-WINTER-SPRING

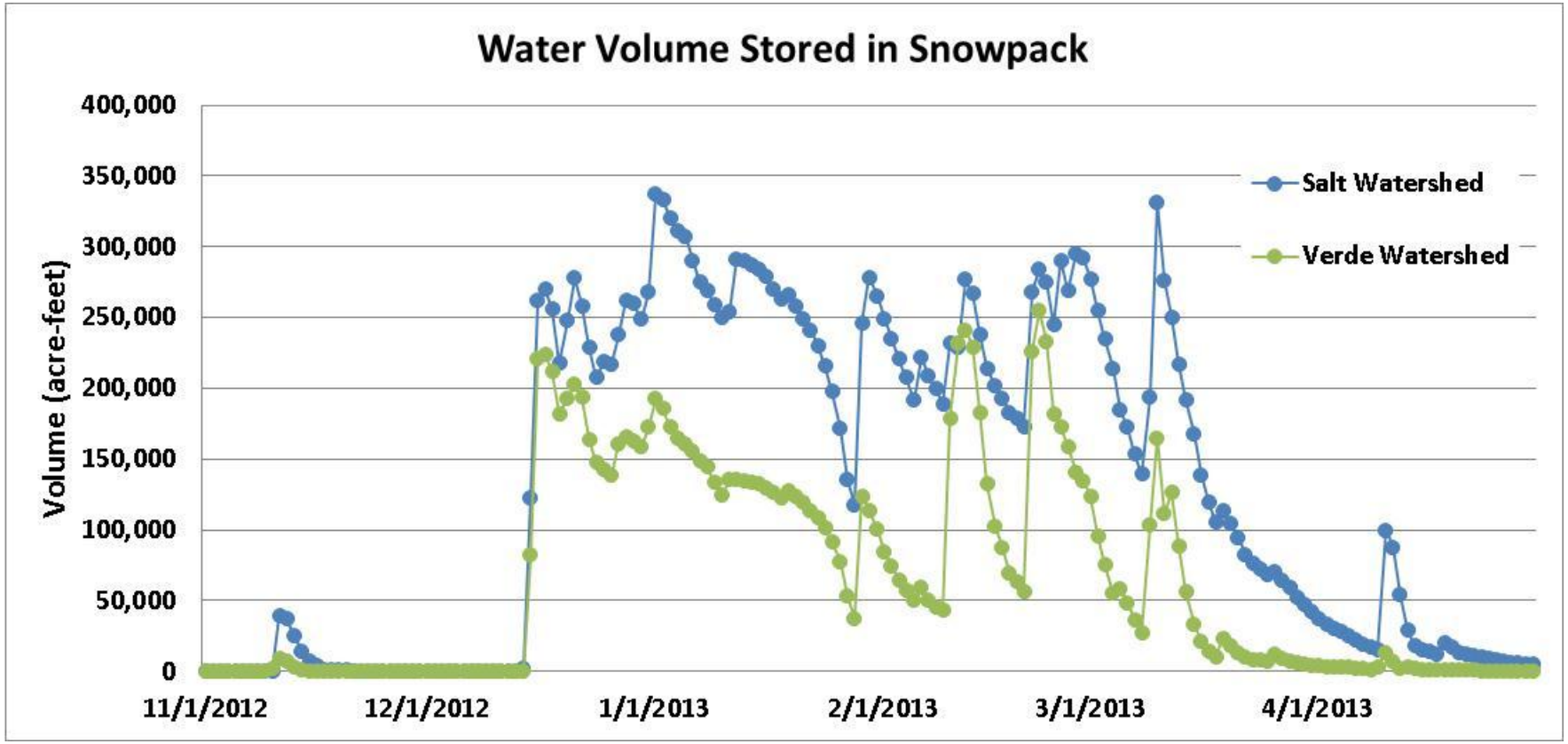


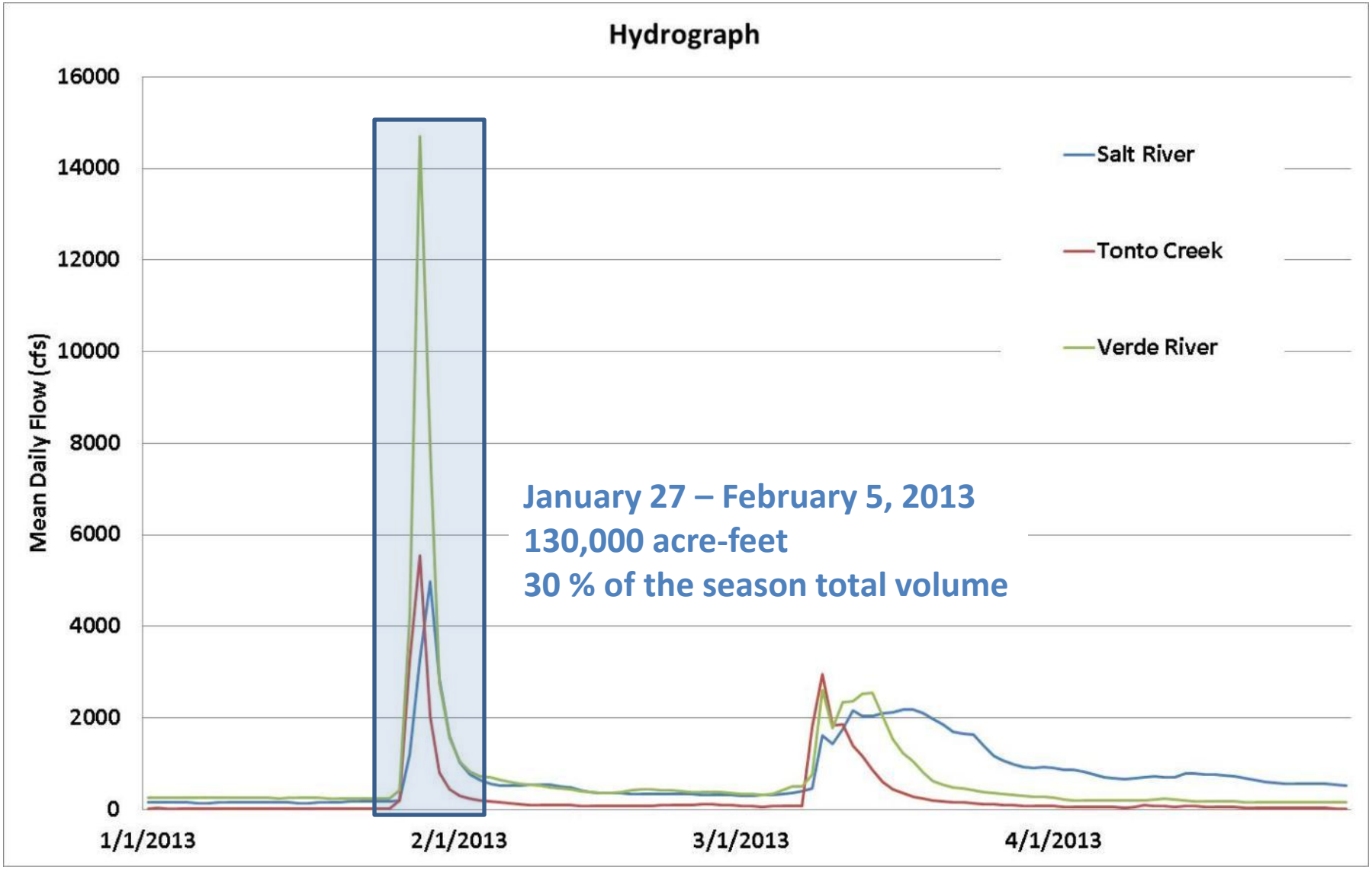
FEB 13: 1.10”	MAR 13: 1.54”	APR 13: 0.42”	⇨	FEB-APR 13: 3.06”
(normal=1.9”)	(normal=1.9”)	(normal=0.8”)		(normal=4.6”)
40th driest	55th wettest	42nd driest		39th driest

GIS Technology

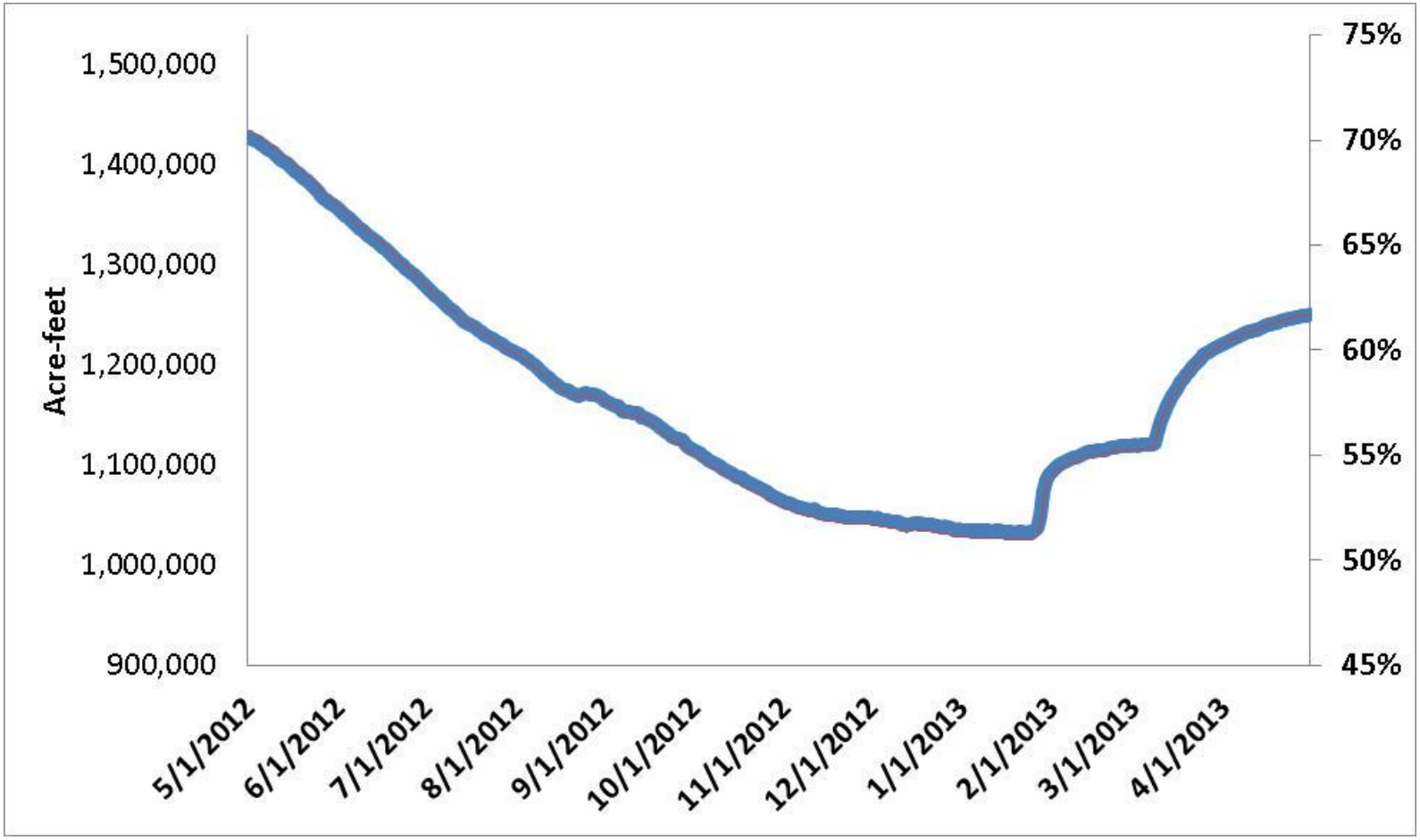


Peak Watershed Snow Water Equivalent
01/01/2013

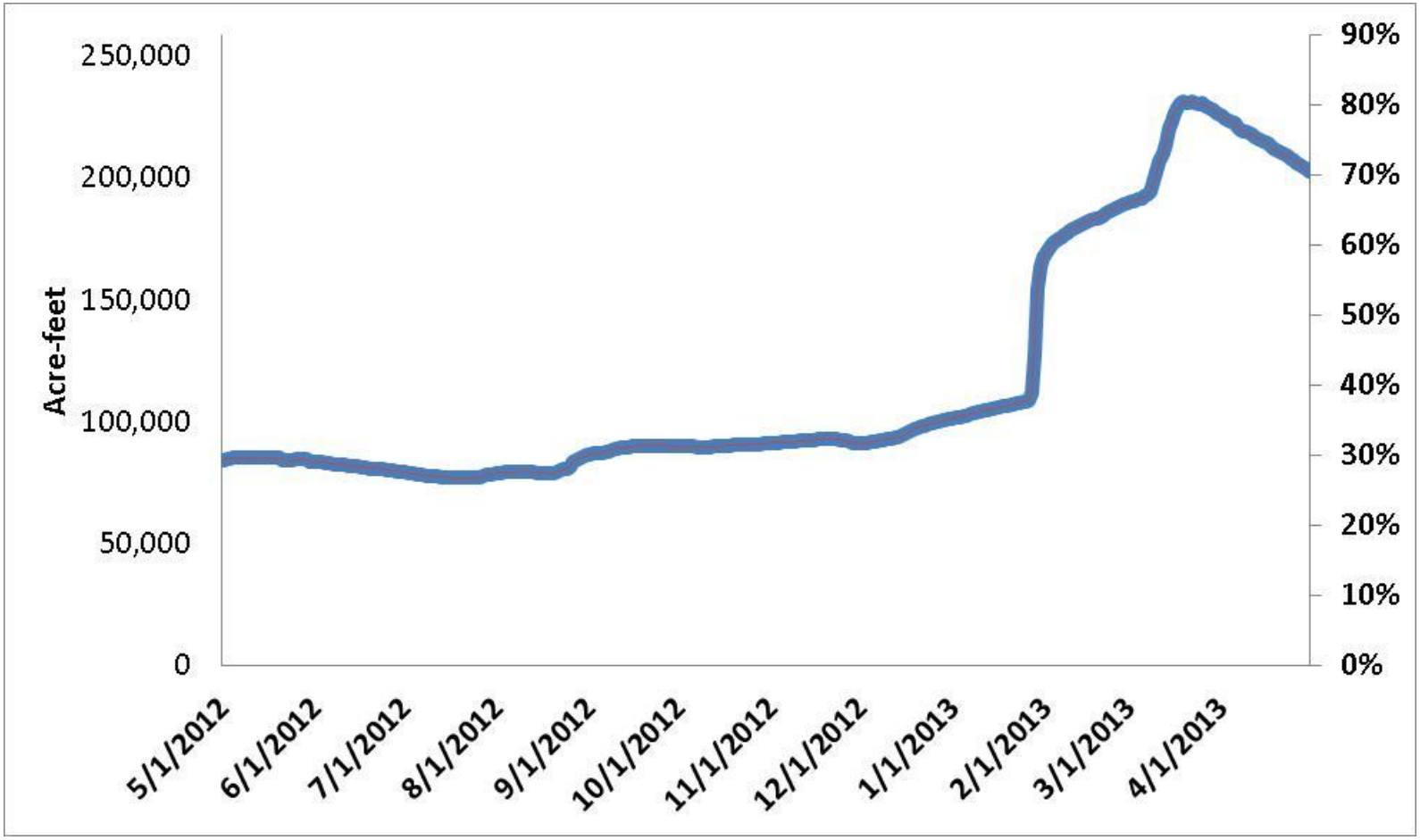

Water Volume Stored in Snowpack
Volume (acre-feet)
400,000
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
11/1/2012
12/1/2012
1/1/2013
2/1/2013
3/1/2013
4/1/2013
Salt Watershed
Verde Watershed


Hydrograph
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
Mean Daily Flow (cfs)
1/1/2013
2/1/2013
3/1/2013
4/1/2013
Salt River
Tonto Creek
Verde River
January 27 – February 5, 2013
130,000 acre-feet
30 % of the season total volume

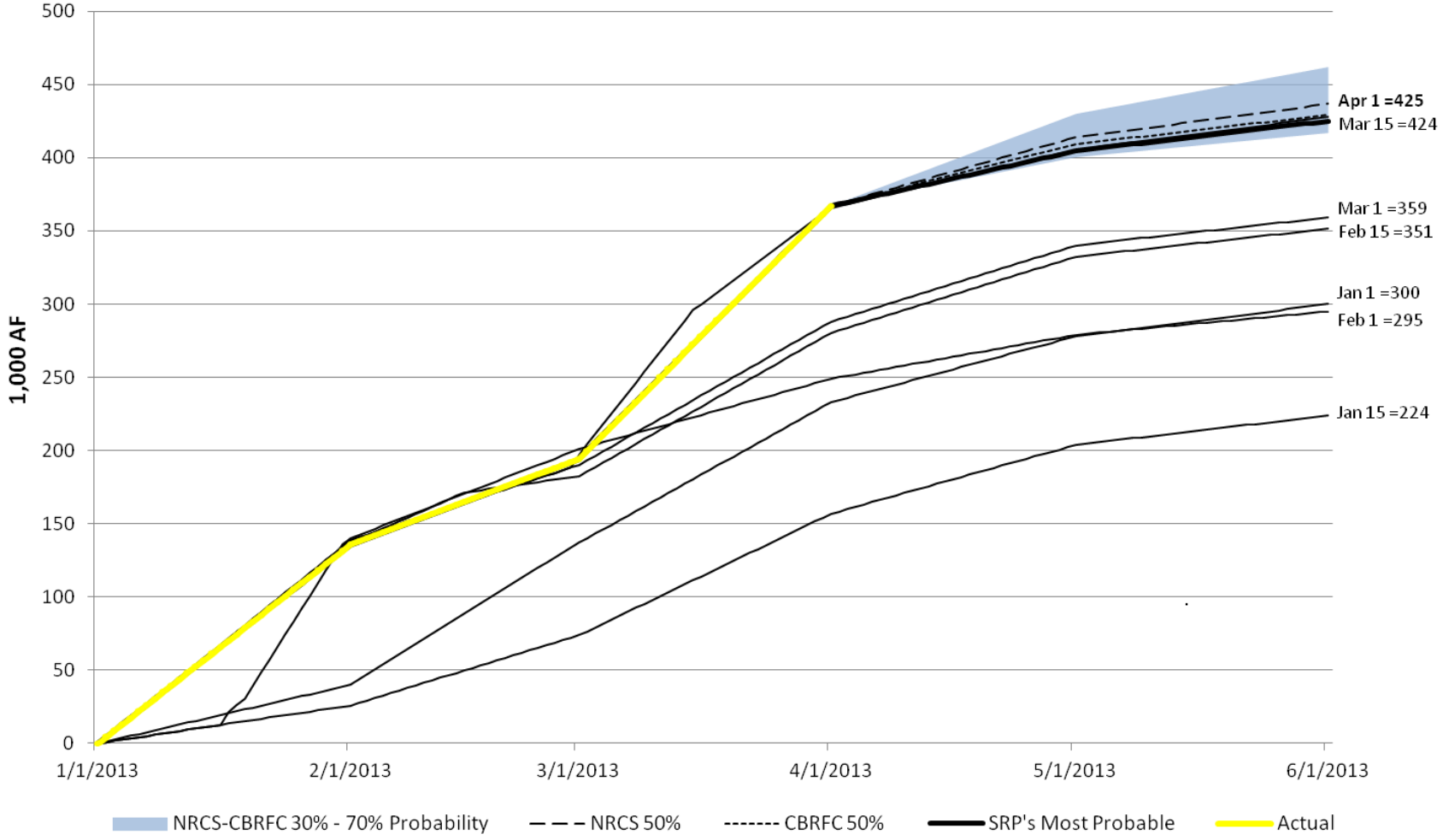
Salt System Storage



Verde System Storage

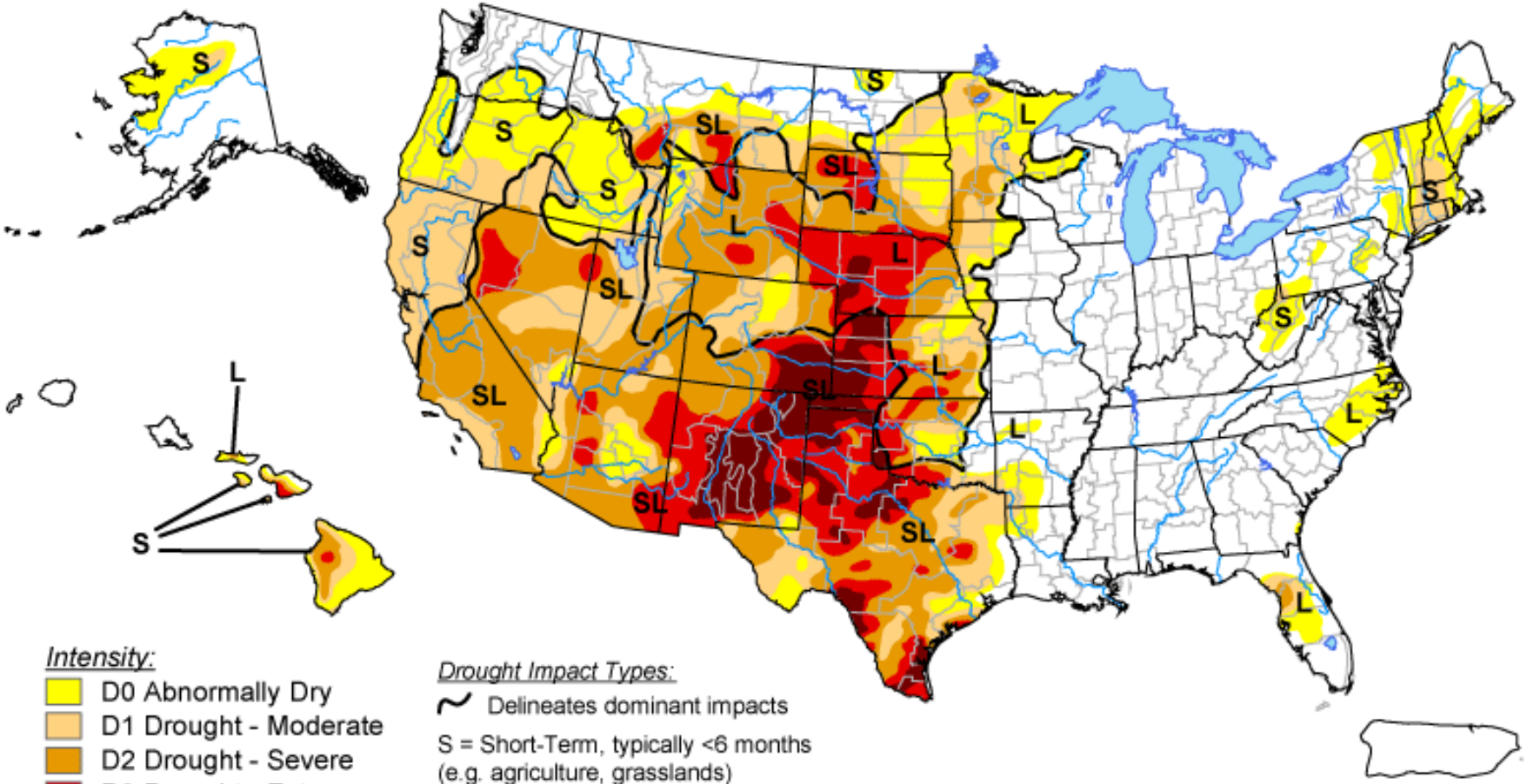


April 1, 2013 - Salt, Tonto, and Verde Runoff Forecast



U.S. Drought Monitor

May 14, 2013
Valid 7 a.m. EDT



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

~ Delineates dominant impacts

S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

USDA | National Drought Mitigation Center | NOAA

Released Thursday, May 16, 2013

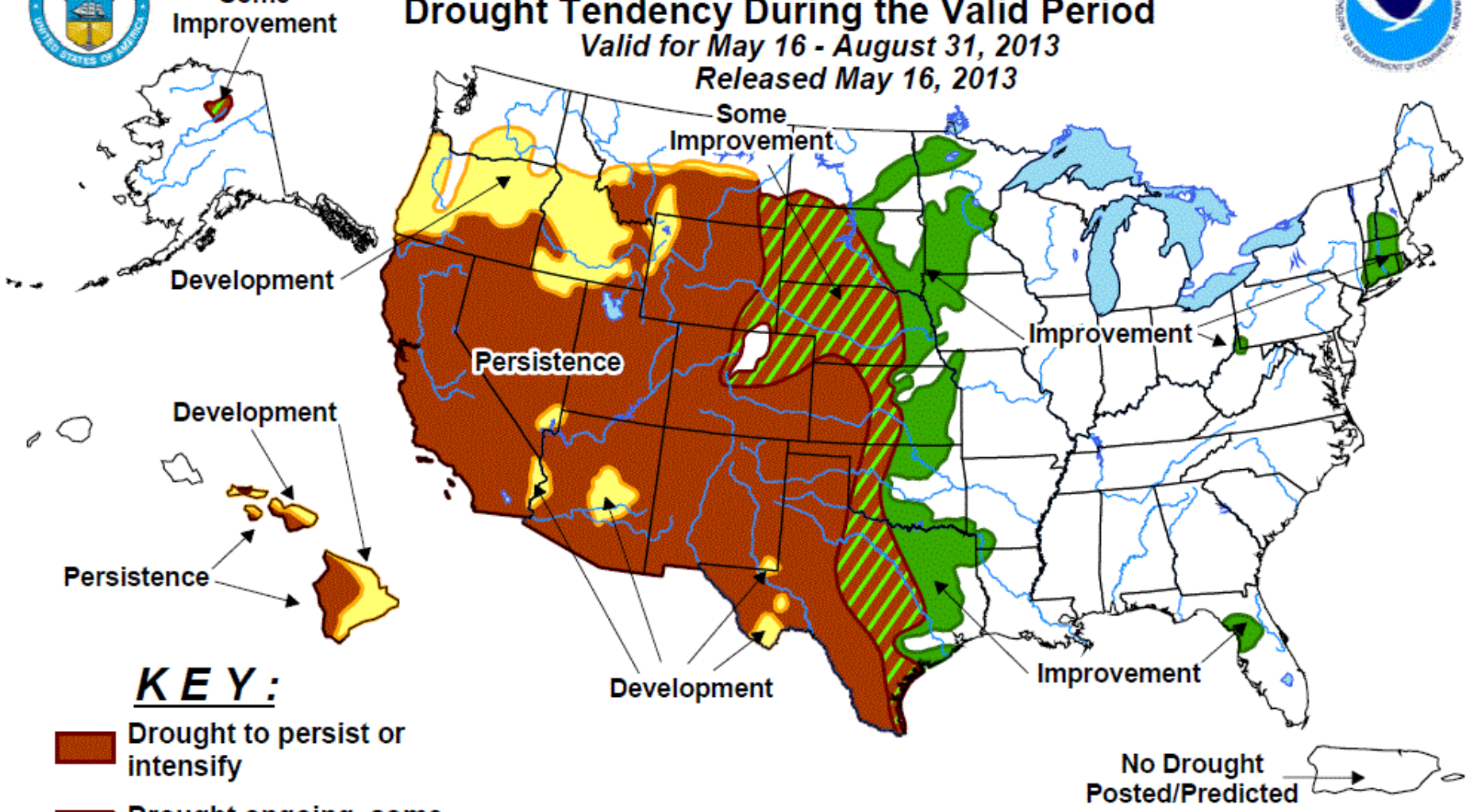
Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for May 16 - August 31, 2013

Released May 16, 2013

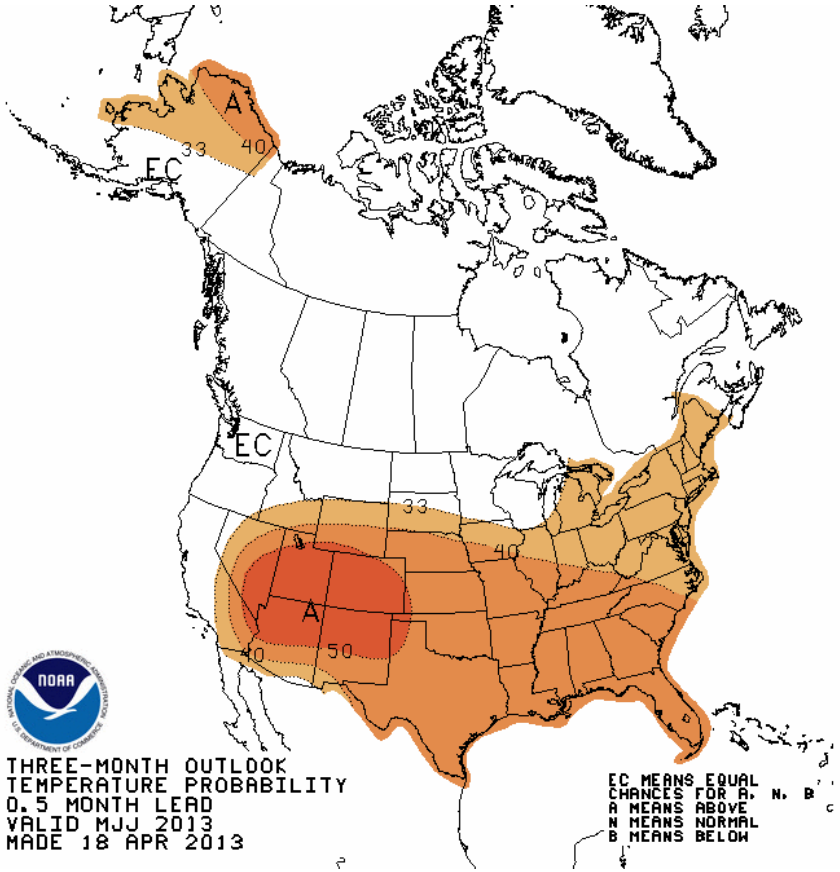


KEY:

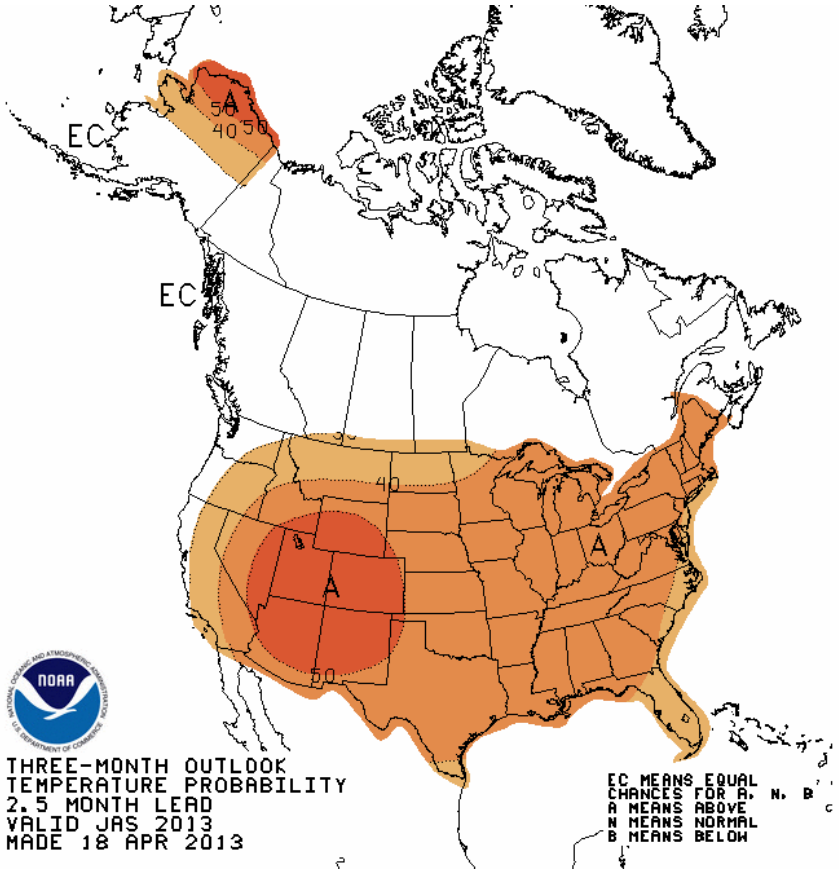
- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

Summer Forecast



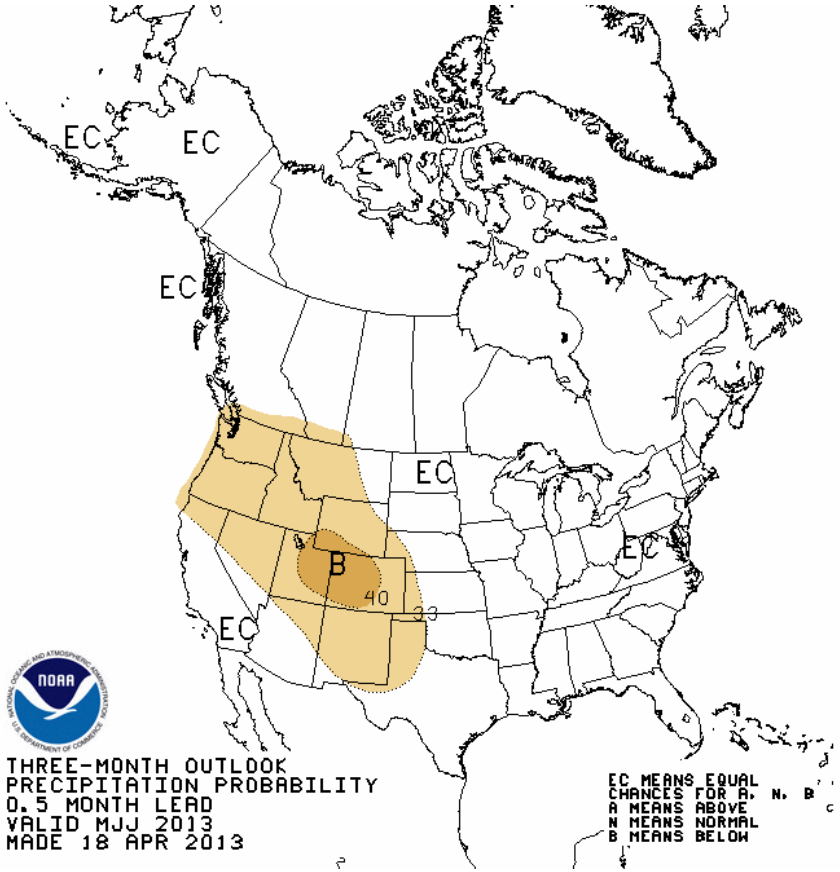
May-June-July



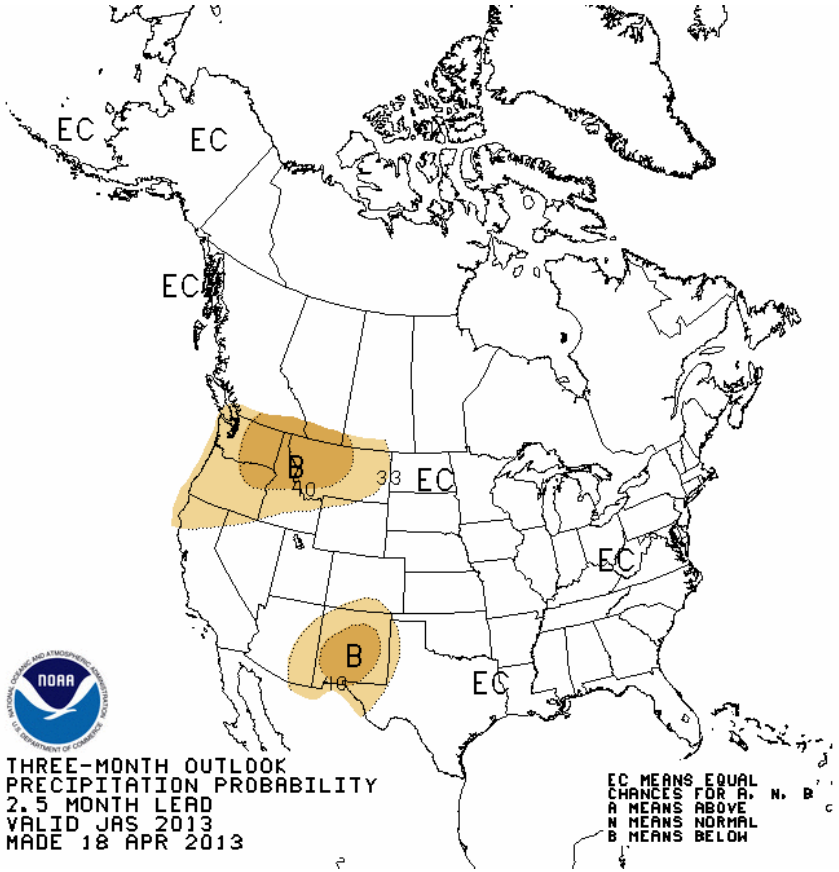
July-August-September

Temperature

Summer Forecast



May-June-July



July-August-September

Precipitation


The End